THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of 20 per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns*, at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description.—Smith's Anvils, Rollers for rolling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers, Potash, and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making, Abbett's patent oval and other elegant *Stoves for burning wood*; obelisk and common coal Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Rumford Backs and Jambs, Hollow Ware; common and reemed Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe

SAD IRONS,

Hatters and Taylors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1812.

NEW TOBACCO STORE.

BARLOW, FOSTER & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have purchased that extensive Tobacco Manufactory formerly owned by Mr. Peter Magnia, of this place, which they intend to carry on very extensively in all its various branches. They have now on hand a large quantity of the following articles, viz:

Press'd Tobacco in kegs, equal to James River Tobacco.
Plug Tobacco
Ladies Twist do.
Rappee and Scotch Snuff
Spanish and American Segars.

All the above articles are well manufactured, and will be sold at the most reduced prices, on a credit from 6 to 12 months—the purchaser giving approved security. Country produce will be received in exchange, and a liberal discount for cash.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1812.

N B. Orders from a distance will be strictly attended to.

GOLDEN EAGLE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business as a Tavernkeeper, in the house hitherto occupied by Mr Andrew Berryhill (sign of the Golden Eagle) on the north-west corner of the Market Square, Harrisburgh, and to assure them, that it will be his uniform endeavour by every exertion on his part by every attention to the comfort and accommodation of travellers, and by procuring a constant supply of the best liquors that are to be had, to merit the public patronage.

The Philadelphia and Pittsburgh mail stage arrives at his house from Philadelphia, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings of each week. Returning, starts for Philadelphia on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings between seven and eight o'clock.

The mail stage arrives at his house from Sunbury on Tuesday morning of each week. Returning, starts for Sunbury at twelve o'clock, same day.

The Millerstown, Lewistown, Huntingdon and Alexandria mail stage arrives at his house on Monday evening of each week. Returning, starts for Millerstown, &c, on Tuesday at twelve o'clock.

The utmost attention will be paid to the accommodation of passengers.

GEORGE BUEHLER.

Harrisburgh, January 1, 1812.

Just received and for sale, a few crates of

Queensware,
with some
China and Glassware,

well assorted for Country Stores.

Apply to A. BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, January 17, 1812.

NOTICE.

THOMAS CROMWELL,

Is appointed TREASURER of THE PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, to whom the Share holders will pay their instalments as they become due.

WM. WILKINS, *President.*

January 16, 1812.

PENMANSHIP.

MR. WORTHEY,

RESPECTFULLY gives notice, that he will be ready to commence with a third and last course of Lessons in Writing, in this Borough, on Monday the 20th inst. if a sufficient number, impressed with the utility of such an accomplishment, apply in season.

☞ Specimens of the rapid improvement made by his pupils in this place, by spending about twenty-two or three hours may be seen at Mr. Spencer's or Mr. Carr's Taverns.

Pittsburgh, January 16, 1812.

FOR SALE,

A Lot of Ground on Diamond Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements, lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

The Subscribers have for Sale, at the Steam Mill, in Pittsburgh, a quantity of

BOARDS perfectly seasoned, Shingles and Lath; also, CASTINGS of various kinds, which we will dispose of in a very reasonable manner.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

December 9, 1811

BARLEY.

NO more Barley will be received at the Point Brewery until the 10th of February, after which time it will be received as usual.

For J. O'Hara,

GEORGE SHIRAS.

December 23, 1811

Two Valuable Farms for Sale

THE subscriber offers for Sale, the two following described, and highly cultivated Tracts of Land, to wit:

No. 1. The "*Virginia Mingo Bottom*" farm, situate on the river Ohio, one half mile below Steubenville, containing six hundred and fifty acres, 300 acres of which are first and second bottom land, and 200 acres are under cultivation. On this farm there are erected, a convenient *Brick Dwelling House and Kitchen*, and a barn 70 feet long and 39 wide, with convenient stables under it. The water of an excellent spring has been brought in conduits of wood, and is flowing at the house. There are also on this farm, 237 bearing apple trees, and a young orchard of 400 grafted apple trees, a great number of peach trees, sugar trees are also very numerous and conveniently situated. There is attached to this farm, a ferry across the Ohio river, which at present rents for upwards of 200 dollars per annum, the tenant finding all the necessary ferry boats, besides carrying the family of the subscriber across the river at all times, free of cost.

No. 2. The "*Round Bottom*" farm, situate on the Little Miami river, and eight miles from the Ohio river, containing seven hundred and ten acres, more or less, a great proportion of this farm is first rate bottom land, and 250 of which is under cultivation. There are erected on this farm, (upon the Little Miami, which is a never failing stream) a saw-mill, and grist-mill calculated for four pair of stones, and three pair at this time running.

The above farms are believed to be as valuable as any in the western country.—A general warrantee deed will be given for either of the above described tracts, and the terms of sale made favorable to purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living on the "Mingo Bottom" farm, Brooke county, (Va.)

ZACH. BIGGS.

Dec 30, 1811.

Town Lots for Sale

BY virtue of an order from the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Jefferson, and state of Ohio, to me directed, I will expose to sale to the highest bidder, for Cash, at the Court-House in the Town of Steubenville, on Monday the 24th day of February next, the following

Lots of Ground,

situate in the Town of Steubenville, the property of the heirs of Nicholas Bausman, deceased, viz:—Lots numbers 99, 105, 177, and 216, subject to the right of dower of Dorothy Trough, late Dorothy Bausman, widow and relict of the said Nicholas—The buildings on said Lots subject to the removal or other disposition of the present occupiers. Sale to commence at ten o'clock, A. M. on that day, by

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, *Sheriff.*

Steubenville, January 4, 1812.

FROM THE BOSTON ANTHOLOGY.

Extracts from the journal of a gentleman on a visit to Lisbon, in 1809.

AT Belem we passed through a French encampment. The appearance of the French soldiers is in general extremely youthful. Many of them are mere boys. We saw afterwards several other of their camps in the squares of Lisbon, which were all occupied by troops. Most of them wore Polish caps. Their appearance is very martial, and among them are some fine looking fellows. Belem is united so closely with Lisbon, that tho' it is called a suburb, you cannot distinguish where one commences or the other terminates. They may indeed be considered as one city. Yesterday was the first time, that the English had entered the town since the convention took place. Of course it was a novel sight to the inhabitants. The women particularly seemed very glad to see us. I heard one say that "muslin would now be cheaper." As we passed they shouted from the balconies "*Vivavo os Ynglesses*," quite as enthusiasticaly as they had done a few days before to their good friends the French. As the troops marched through the country previous to the battle of Vimeira, the people greeted them with acclamations, manifesting on their approach every symptom of joy. The sight however of the rifle regiments, that afterwards passed, struck them with confusion, as they conceived them from their green dress to be French, having hitherto seen only such British troops as wore the scarlet uniform. They had been shouting patriotically, *Vivavo os Yngiesses*, but they now sung out most lustily "Vivao os Franceses," which they continued until the mistake was discovered, They then immediately resumed the most popular cry. This is a specimen of Portuguese patriotism. Their politics are not the most consistent, but like those of the Vicar of Bray, they are much the safest.

Cities of such magnitude generally attract the eye of a stranger. In this respect Lisbon has double advantage. It immediately seizes his attention by the nose. Much as I had heard of its filth, my expectations fell infinitely short of reality. Yet they say it is very much cleaner since the French have possessed it. If so, what must it have been! My ideas of nastiness can reason no father than even in its present state. Any addition seems impossible. Dead dogs and cats lie every where rotting in the sun, denied by this unchristian people the rites of burial. We could with difficulty avoid treading continually on their carcases. They throw every thing into the streets. Heaps of old rags, stinking fish, putrid vegatables, offals and departed animals, you see exposed at ever turn, in a state of fermentation. I am told that the Portuguese are found of such nosegays.

From the physiognomies of the people we met I could not help thinking I had got among a nation of Israelites. They have all a most Indiack aspect. I never beheld a more ill-looking race. The little boys wear monkey tails. We do not meet many young women. Those whom we saw might very securely be trusted abroad. They wanted no other safeguard than their faces. As for the old ones—never before did I know what ugliness was.—Macbeth's witches among them would have looked like angels. Could Fuseli see them he would immediately commit to the flames his painting of weird SISTERS, and get three old ladies of Lisbon to sit for their pictures.

From morning till night a posse of beggars lay regular siege to the doors, which open immediately into the street and if the waiter (of whom there is seldom more than one) chances to turn his back, you will find in a twinkling two or three tatterdemalions at your elbow. Let you be sitting in the most distant parts of the room, they will come without ceremony up to the table. It is by no means a very pleasant accompaniment to a breakfast to have these gentry shaking their rags in your face, independent of the risque you run of receiving a colony of the live stock which they generally carry about them. Never did I behold objects so horrible as some of the beggars here. It is indeed a most melancholy and disgusting sight to see such an immense assemblage of miserable wretches, made monstrous by nature and their own vices, as infest the streets.

It is utterly impossible for one who has not been here to have an adequate idea of the filth of this city. Such things as pipes and common sewers are unknown. The streets are the receptacle of every species of uncleanliness and corruption, and there can be no greater proof of the excellence of the climate than the absence of a perpetual plague. In order that the balconies in rainy weather may be preserved against the wet, the spouts for conveying water from the roofs of the houses are made to project very far into the street. Here the water lies stagnant in the middle of the street, and mixing with the heaps of accumulated filth forms puddles, that are frequently impossible to pass, and which continue until dried by the sun, or swept away by the wind. It consequently requires no small share of skill and knowledge of geography in walking the streets to avoid foundering in some of those bogs, or running foul of a dunghill, especially in those narrow streets where the dirt is never washed away by the rain. In many of those which are most frequented, there is only a narrow path winding near the sides of the way, where there is any possibility of walking. It may be easily conceived how agreeable it must be between such a Scylla and Charybdis to encounter carriages, carts, horses and mules, and to jostle with a multitude of people all equally anxious with yourself to avoid being thrust against one of the neighbouring mountains of dung. With the utmost care you can seldom escape being splashed and bespattered from top to toe. When there is no moon, the streets at night are in a state of Egyptian darkness. The lamps are never lighted. The city is illuminated only by the dim tapers which are placed here and there at long and unequal intervals before the image of some saint. The feeble rays which they emit serve only to heighten the surrounding gloom, and to make the *darkness visible*. The city is badly paved with small sharp stones that cut your feet, and the streets are so steep that many of them you are actually obliged to climb up. These circumstances render walking at noonday exceedingly disagreeable, but when added to the obscurity of the night, and the facility which is thereby afforded to the perpetration of murder, you cannot walk about at unseasonable hours without danger.

Lisbon has ever been infamous for the frequency of assassinations, and for the boldness of its assassins; and there is, perhaps, no city in Europe, where deeds of darkness can be committed with such impunity. But at the present moment these perils are infinitely increased. Not a night passes but we hear of a dozen murders; of French centinels who have been stabbed by parties of the populace, and of numbers of the latter who have been killed in retaliation by the French soldiers. Only two evenings since there were three murders before my door. Walking at night is thus rendered unsafe as well as highly disagreeable. You are also if you would go any considerable distance, under the necessity of passing through a French camp, which is by no means a pleasant affair. I have several times found myself among them before I was aware of the circumstance and have only been apprised of my proximity by the hoarse voice of the centinel, exclaiming *Qui vive? Ne houtez la*, and not seldom by finding his bayonet at my breast. The frequency of assassination was, however, such as to render it perilous to walk alone at night. In the most peaceable times, every night was marked with bloodshed.

MEMORABLE ACCIDENTS.

Extract from *Dunckombe's* Tablet of Memory.

The amphitheatre at Fidorica, in Italy, fell and killed fifty thousand people. A. D. 26. The ruins of it now remains at Castel Ginbelion.

A fire happened at a barn in Burwell, Cambridgshire, (England) at a Puppet-shew, when one hundred & 60 persons lost their lives. A. D. 1727.

The roof of the church at Fearn, in Scotland, fell in during the service, and killed sixty persons. October, 19, 1742.

At the celebration of a wedding at Mantau, 66 Jews were killed by a floor giving way: among whom were the bride and the bridegroom's mother. June the 3d, 1776.

At Bourbon-les-bains, in Bassignia [France] the vault under the Church gave way, during the celebration of mass, which occasioned the death of six hundred persons. Sept. 14, 1778.

At Montpellier in (France,) a booth wherein a play was performing, fell and killed five hundred persons.—July, 31, 1786.

The floor of a meeting house of Methodists, at Leeds, gave way when 16 women, a man and a child were killed, and near eighty persons dreadfully wounded. May 29, 1796.

The theatre at Mentz, was destroyed by fire during the performance, on the falling in of which many were crushed to death: and seventy were burnt. August 1796.

Saragossa in Spain, had four hundred of its inhabitants perished by a fire, that burnt down the Play-house, December 1778.

From the Alexandria Herald.

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES DETECTED.

On Monday last some counterfeit notes were passed in George-Town, and on being discovered they were traced to a person by the name of Stewart, lodging at Semme's Hotel. On searching his bed room, notes to a considerable amount were found, and others were found under a window which he was heard to hoist before the door was forced. He was immediately arrested, and confessed that he had an accomplice in George Town and another in Washington, who were immediately sent for and taken into custody—their trunks being searched, notes were found on almost all the banks in the Union, to the amount (as our informant thinks) of at least 150,000 dollars! He further confessed that two of their accomplices were in Richmond and two in Baltimore, with much larger sums than they had—messengers were immediately dispatched to these places, and we hope the whole gang will be brought to justice. He says the notes were all executed in Canada—some of them are so well executed as almost to deceive the nicest observer.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

——"*From thy inmost soul,*
Speak what thou know'st and speak with out controul."

MEN of honesty, sound sense and general information, are apt to be led into erroneous notions with respect to our public affairs, and especially our foreign relations, unless they pay very close attention to the course of events. Hence it is that an opinion seem to be creeping into the federal body, that France and England have done us *equal* wrongs, and *equally* merit the resentment of the United States. With the utmost brevity we will first show by what means honest sensible men have been brought into this way of thinking; and then the erroneousness of it.

Were we to look over the files of the democratic prints and the published orations and speeches of that party, we should find them bestowing unceasing and unqualified praises upon France, not only throughout the bloody career of the revolution, whilst she bore the name of a *republic*, but even through the whole reign of Bonaparte till a short time ago. That homicide was considered by them with the utmost veneration, as the champion of the rights of man, and more particularly the vindicator of the liberty of the seas. The fields which he purpled with blood, the bleeding kingdoms that one after another were laid at his feet, but increased their respect for the man, and their zeal in his cause.

At length, however, this bloody monster opened his jaws upon the Americans.—Hundreds of their vessels and rich cargoes, at one general sweep, were seized without the least shadow of right. Some of their vessels were by his orders burnt at sea, his dungeons were crowded with American citizens guilty of no fault, but that of throwing an immense treasure into his hands.—In the meanwhile, in his official publications, he poured out upon this country the cup of contempt and scorn to the very dregs.

All this being known, his partisans among us suddenly began to flinch. They seemed to think they had gone too far.—Not one of them continued to lavish unqualified praises upon their idol, except Gov. Gerry, in his memorable speech of last year. That poor old gentleman stood alone. Some few printers published his speech, and at first manifested a disposition to justify his eulogy on Bonaparte; but they soon grew ashamed of it, and wished it forever sunk in the waters of oblivion. For some time there was a solemn pause, the democratic papers said very little about Bonaparte, one way or the other.

At last, as there is room to think, the word of command being privately given from head quarters, here and there a democratic paper began to censure Bonaparte; taking care to mingle with those censures a due portion of bitter reproaches against England: in short, they seemed, for a little while, to represent France and England as equally bad. This answered a twofold purpose: it drew off the attention of the American public from contemplating the flagitious conduct of Bonaparte solely, by fixing it in part, and with equal acrimony, upon the government of Great-Britain; and it carried the appearance of candour. The thing took. Federalists were pleased to hear, for the first time, Bonaparte blamed by the democrats; and, not to be behind them in candour, they met them half way, and reprobated both the great belligerents as equally blameable.

Soon after this, the democrats shifted their ground, and ever since have been declaring in substance, that, though France has abused us, yet England has abused us much more, while the federalists, some of them at least, seem content to maintain their former footing, namely, that the conduct of both is alike worthy of our reprobation and abhorrence. Hence, in some of their publications, which, in other respects, are sensible and excellent, we find France and England coupled together, and mentioned in terms of equal detestation.—"*The children of this world are wiser in their generation, than the children of light.*" Knavery has a cunning and craft which plain honesty does not possess; and hence the latter is so often duped by the former.

But why sacrifice truth to the sounding words *Moderation* and *Candour*? The essential interests of our country are at stake; destruction hangs over it. This is no time to tell the truth by halves; the

whole of it ought to be made known, and vindicated with spirit and vigeur.

We are not apologists of England; we are disposed to justify none of her measures that are unjustifiable. She is contending with a power that threatens the whole world with subjugation, and contending for her national existence, which is professedly aimed at by her formidable foe. Some might plead this circumstance in palliation of such parts of her conduct as have contravened the established rules of nations. We, however, wave this plea. With respect to her conduct towards neutrals, her orders in council were retaliatory for the French Berlin decree; which last the American government had patiently borne for about a year, before those orders were issued. We also wave this plea in favour of England. But we do say, and we can and will maintain it, that since the British orders in council were passed, the injuries, insults, and indignities, heaped upon this country, have been manifold greater from France than from England. Indeed this matter is so plain, that it seems astonishing that sensible unprejudiced people can have more than one opinion about it.

Soon after the sham settlement made with Erskine, the American vessels generally were sent abroad; multitudes to the ports of France and those of her allies and multitudes also to Great-Britain and her dependencies. Now put the case that Great-Britain, laying hold of that opportunity for making a general sweep, had by orders of its government, seized all American vessels and cargoes within its reach, thrown the crews into dungeons, burnt a number of our vessels at sea; and utterly refusing restitution, had in the mean while loaded the American government and people with the most abusive and opprobrious language. Put the case that Great-Britain had done all this, and that, during the same time, France had acted with respect to us, neither better nor worse than the other has acted, need we ask what would have been the feelings of the American public? Need we say, that the democrats would have been unanimous for an immediate war with England, and that the federalists would have concurred in such a measure, almost, if not altogether, to a man. Need we say, that if what we have mentioned had happened any man, where he, under such circumstances, to say openly that England had done no worse by us than France, would come off well if he escaped the calamity of a broken head.

RICHMOND, Dec 31

NARRATIVE.

We cannot paint the details of a scene on Thursday night—No description can do justice to its horrors—and there were so few persons so cool and self-collected as to accurately paint any part of the mass of woes which fell in a moment upon us. Some scenes are so fraught with horror that a delicate pencil would have to skip them—Besides, time enough has not been had to bring together an accurate group of woes.

It is painful to touch upon the catastrophe of those who have gone forever—Their ashes are in the grave—but their memories are entombed in our hearts.

The generous and worthy Smith, who but a few days since was crowned with one of the highest honors which Virginia can bestow, is snatched from his country, his distracted family, his children and his friends!! It is not certainly known whether he had effected his escape from the building and rushed again into the flames to save his child!—There is a confusion in the story, and perhaps it is as well if it never were cleared up!

Abraham B. Venable, the president of the bank of Virginia; a man who has filled our public stations with very high repute; who has been in the house of delegates and in the senate of the United States during the most interesting periods—he too is gone! He has left no wife or children; but a long train of relatives and friends to weep his loss.—He was in the box with the ladies; he begged them not to be precipitate or impatient; but was at length driven towards a window in the lobby, with a crowd of others. The suffocating smoke came rolling on. Mr. V. and some who were with him were thrown down. Mr. Noland fell towards the window and was saved; Mr. V. fell the other way and perished in the smoke!

Many doubtless perished in the same way. The volume of smoke, which could not escape through the roof, was bent downwards; black, dense, almost saturated with oily vapours. Many suffocated by it, who might had strength to leap the windows—Several were saved by the fresh air which they inhaled at the windows, or even at a cranny.

Poor Botts! a man of astonishing assiduity and attainments at the bar, has perished with his wife and her neice—he fell perhaps a victim to his hopes. He thought it more prudent to sit still with his wife, while the crowd passed by; but her sister-in-law Mrs Page, yielding to the sympathetic impulse of her fears, rushed forward and is saved—What a seal has death set upon his family! At one fell swoop, five helpless children are converted into orphans.

How heavily has the hand of death fallen upon the family of the Harvies! Poor mourners, deeply indeed have ye drunk of the cup of affliction. Within 5 short years ye had numbered among the dead, the venerable John Harvie, the distinguished Lewis Harvie, the amiable Mrs M'Craw, the interesting little boy of Dr. Brokenbrough. But by one blow, the distressed mother, Mrs. Harvie has lost her noble and high-souled daughter, Juliana, her excellent son E. J. Harvie, and that sweet little girl, Mary Whitlock, her beloved grand-daughter!!! Reader, conceive if you can, what you never can have felt.

Lieut James Gibbon, of the United States navy has gone with the rest! Young as he was he had tasted of the cup of affliction. He was taken captive in the Philadelphia, and immured in the prisons of Tripoli.—On this fatal night, he and Mr. John Lynch were in the same box with Mrs. Gallego, Miss Conyers, Mr. Venable and others—when the alarm was first given, they endeavored to quiet the apprehensions of the ladies, but when the front scene was in flames, they reached over for Miss Conyers who had sunk motionless below—they took her over; they held her between them, in a state of insensibility, her head falling over Mr. Lynch's left arm. In this manner they proceeded towards the head of the stairs, when Gibbon said "Lynch, leave Sally to me. I am strong enough to carry her: she is light and you can save somebody else." Mr. L replied, "God bless you, Gibbon, there is the stair." and then turned round to seek some of the other ladies. Poor Gibbon and his lovely and interesting companion, sunk together.

We must drop this recital.—We have already stated the death of Mrs. Gerardin and her sweet boy—of Mrs Gibson, whose husband is perhaps now on his way from Europe; what a blow upon his heart!—of the venerable Mrs Page; of Mrs Lesslie; of the lovely Nancy Green, the daughter of Mr Green, the manager; of the amiable Mrs. Robert Greenhow. The particulars of most of their fates are wrapt in oblivion. Their ashes are in the grave.

These perished amidst the flames—but Mrs. Patterson and Mr William Brown were overwhelmed by the crowd.

Let us change the scene—It is a far more grateful task to describe the fate of those who have as it were, miraculously escaped. It is some relief to our feelings, to contemplate those who seem again to have "re-visited the realms of light" It is almost as if the grave had given them up again from its jaws. We are sorry, indeed, that our limits do not permit us to give any but hasty snatches and sketches of events.

Mr John G. Jackson was overcome by the suffocating smoke and fell senseless. His last recollection was that his feet were descending; but whether the floor or stairway were broken or he had reached the descent, he was not conscious—insensibly he descended to the level of the pit where a strong current of fresh air revived him, as he lay amongst as he lay amongst a heap of prostrate persons. He struggled to rise and found himself on his feet with a lady clinging to him and beseeching him to save her. With difficulty he found the door, not being acquainted with the house, but at last he emerged with the lady, when the fire was pouring through the front windows, and ere the advanced far, the roof tumbled in.

Mr. M. W. Hancock carried with him to the play, his niece, the two Miss Herons and three boys. When the alarm was given, he did all in his power to save his *protegees*——but was at last separated from them all. The flames were approaching with a degree of fury and rapidity that was probably never exceeded. Hitherto the scene had been all bustle, confusion and consternation; it now changed to one of awful horror and desperation that beggars all description. He attempted to reach the centre window in the lobby of the lower boxes. He at last succeeded in mounting on the heads of the crowd betwixt him and the window and finally reached it, surrounded by the unavailing and afflicting cries of those suffocating around him. He stepped within the window and with difficulty raised the lower sash—he thrust his feet out, when the sash was suddenly pressed down and *caught* his feet betwixt it and the sill.—He extricated one foot but could not the other until those behind him who had sufficient strength left to mount over him and the lower sash which kept him down, did so. He found himself so far gone from suffocation that he gave himself up as lost—the flames however gushed over his head and the introduction of fresh air at the bottom of the window gave him new life. Those behind him being no longer able to keep him down, he with a last effort raised the sash, extricated his foot and jumped out. It gives us sincere pleasure to add that the three boys and girls whom he carried with him have all escaped with their lives.

Mr. John Lynch was the only person who passed the window after Mr. Hancock. After he had left poor Gibbon, he met with a variety of horrid adventures. All was utter darkness in the lobby, and suffocation threatened. It was an awful crisis—and but that one of the windows was burst open and let in fresh air, he thinks all in the lobby must have perished; at length he reached the window, where he found a gentleman fixed fast, whom he since believes to have been Mr. Hancock. After an awful lapse, the flames were rushing on in all directions, his hair caught fire, hope deserted him; he was struck with horror at the idea of being burnt alive. He rushed towards the window, waving his hands as quick as possible over his head and clothes. This was a dreadful moment; he saw many drop down on each side of him suffocated—the window was now free, and he was scarcely on the bottom of it when he heard an awful crash behind him. He threw himself out, and Providence preserved him.

Mr. Robert Greenhow precipitated himself down the stairs over fire brands and bodies with his fine son in his arms—and was saved.

Mr Head Lynch made a wonderful escape with his child. His lady was saved by a strong man's pulling her by the hair of the head over the bodies in the stair way.

Mr. Stetson fell in the lobby with his head to the wall; but for a crack which his mouth accidentally caught, he would have died for want of air—the fresh air that streamed through it revived him enough to lift his head to the window—a fresh draught of it revived him, and he jumped out.

Mr. Gordon was saved in a state of insensibility. His lady was saved by jumping through a window and clinging to a man, and her little daughter by clinging to her mantle. They had three children there and not one of them was lost.

Several individuals were active in rescuing the lives of their fellow creatures. D. M'Caw let down several from the window—Mr. Doyle, Mr. Grant and others, who were out, received many as they were let or jumped down.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

BENJAMIN BOTTS.

WAS one, of the many of our fellow citizens, who were destroyed at the theatre, on the 26th of December last.

When he died, he was in the 36th or 37th year of his life. He was the father of four sons, and one daughter, who, at the same moment, were deprived of both their parents. Their mother and their father perished together.

From a short sketch of his life young men may learn a valuable lesson from the manner which he was deprived of it, all are admonished that "in the midst of life we are in death," and to act accordly.

Benjamin Botts was born in obscurity—Poor and friendless, he had not the advantage of a liberal education. His grand father had taught him to read and write. Fortunately for himself and for his family, he wrote well. Chance brought this talent, within the view of a merchant who wanted, at that moment, the services of a youth like him. He was taken into a store, were he performed his duty with a firmness of fidellity which strange as it may seem, obliged this merchant to dismiss him. But, although dismissed, he carried with him the confidence and approbation of his employer.

Conscious of his own energies, he turned his attention to the law, and found an asylum in the family of gen Minor. Under the patronage and direction, of this most worthy man, he prosecuted his studies, and about the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety four commenced the practice. His integrity his industry and his talents soon became conspicuous; and in a few years, he was ranked among the most respectable members of his profession.

In the year one thousand eight hundred and nine, he removed from Fredericksburgh to this city, and here he resided until his death, properous in his affairs, happy in his family, beloved by many, and respected by all. Possessed of health, preserved by unceasing watchfullness over his feelings, and of independance obtained by his own individual exertions, he had reason to expect, and his friends to anticipate for him, a long and complete enjoyment of every blessing that could arise from causes like these and from the daily exercise and indulgence of the best and tenderest affections of the human heart.

If the friends of Mr. Botts have cause to lament his untimely death, how much more reason have his relatives and connections to deplore it for ever! he was their friend, their benefactor. An aged mother, a widowed sister, with many helpless children, looking to him only for protection and support. As a son, he was most dutiful, as a brother affectionate, as a kindsman most friendly and liberal. Let it be remembered too that his delicacy was equal to his generosity. But for the event of the 26th of December his friends, here at least, would never have known the extent of his benevolence, and the number of those who depended upon it for the principal comfort of their lives.

Benjamin Botts was eminently distinguished for his firmness and self possession. He would not suffer himself to be excited. An incident which took place, while he was very young, had taught him the wisdom of self-controul, and it was one great object of his life to acquire it. This unmitigated effort had stamped upon his features a gravity which belonged not to his period of life, the real state of his feelings, or his own condition, domestic, professional, or social. Always cool, deliberate, and attentive, his estimate of men and things was almost invaribly correct. This habitual temperance of mind, was valuable to his friend as well as to himself. No man of this age was a better adviser.

Though fond of society, and always disposed to participate in conversation, his composure and gravity were seldom laid aside. When he spoke, he seemed always to communicate the result of previous reflection. This circumstance gave him great advantage in colloquial debate. He appeared to be convinced that he was in the right: and so imposing was his manner, that those who were not informed upon the point under discussion, generally took it for granted that he was so. Steadfast and persevering in the support of his opinions, he encountered with equal composure, the strength of argument, and the dexterity of wit.

Mr. Botts was a man of sound judgment, and a good lawyer. Indefatigable in his pursuits, he had acquired great knowledge in his profession, and was particularly distinguished for his skill in the management of a cause preparatory to its final decision. He was not an orator. He had not the advantage of figure, of gesture, or of voice. His stature was low, his action slow and feeble, his voice shrill, solemn, monotonous. In addition to this, his style, peculiar to himself, was not happily constructed. His sentences were sometimes long, involved, and therefore somewhat embarrassing to all but an attentive auditor. Yet he was always heard with respect by the court, and with interest by the bar. The cause is obvious. He seldom if ever failed to investigate with diligence, the subject which he proposed to discuss: and having the benefit of a tenacious memory, his understanding naturally acute, and rendered still more so by perpetual exercise, enabled him to proceed with ease to himself, and pleasure to his hearers, thro' all the mazes of the most subtle and intricate discussion.

The above is an outline of the character, private and professional, of Benjamin Botts. It is roughly, but faithfully drawn. At least it was intended to be so. In speaking of the dead, we commonly consult our feelings more than our understanding, and say what we wish to be believed, rather than what we know to be true. Thus the faults of our friends are generally buried in the same grave with themselves. This species of moral interment is, perhaps, what charity requires, and it is not clear that justice forbids it. But the fault, if this be one, does not stop here. Seduced by tenderness for the dead, or sympathy for their surviving relations, we too often ascribe to them talents which they never possessed. However common this error may be, this writer thinks that he at least has kept himself beyond its reach. It has been but too often his melancholy duty to lay before the public the last tribute of his respect, to the memory of his departed friends. He has had occasion to lament the loss of the young and the old; of virtues and talents which perished before they could be useful, and of worth and honor, which had passed through the ordinary term, and ordeal of human life, unsullied to the grave. But at this day distant as it is from some of the events to which he alludes, he cannot discover a sentence or even a word, which truth itself could require him to retract.

Let it be believed, then, that the writer, though he may be partial, is, at least, unconscious of being so, and that in the duty which he has just performed, he has felt and spoken as if giving testimony before the world.

REMARKABLE RELATION.

Silas Tod, the writer of the following extract, was born at Bristol, in England, in the year 1711. The circumstances which he relates, he mentions as having taken place when he was at school, at the age of twelve years.

"One day, the boys being permitted to go to visit their friends, I obtained permission likewise, though I had neither relations nor friend in the city. However, several boys accompanied me to a river, called Broad-stoney near the city, for the purpose of learning to swim; and as I was strongly desirous of learning it, several of the smaller boys, with myself, went into a pond adjacent to that river. I ventured beyond the others: but in attempting to swim, struck out of my depth, and was for some time struggling for life. My companions, who sat upon the bank on the other side, imagined I was taking my pastime, and had no conceptions, that I was on the verge of being drowned, till they perceived that I sunk, and they could see me no more. At this they were all in the uttermost consternation, not knowing what to do: but descrying some haymakers at the farther end of the meadow, they ran with all possible haste, and informed them that a boy was drowned. Providently there was a Dutchman among the haymakers who, upon hearing it, threw down his hayfork, ran to the river side, enquired where I was perceived to sink, and jumped in without pulling off any of his clothes. He groped about for a considerable time, but I could not be found, as I shot a great distance from the spot where I sunk. I was now given up for lost but as the Dutchman was swimming to the bank where a willow bush grew out, in order to haul himself out of the Pond, he felt about with one of his legs just before he came to the bank, and as my head was covered in the mud, with my heals upright, he struck his foot against mine, and joyfully gave the signal that I was found. He went down and brought me up, and landed me upon the bank; but not the least signs of life were discerned in me. He held me with my heels upwards for some minutes, and then concluded my life was gone; yet it came into his mind to try another method. Accordingly he swam across the river, and went to a small ale-house. He got from thence a quartern of brandy, and swam over the river back again into the meadow. My jaws were firmly set together, nor was there any motion or breath to be perceived; yet he put some brandy into his mouth, forced my jaws open, and blew some of the spirits into my throat. He also blew some up my nostrils, and into my ears, and in about three-quarters of an hour my left eye flew open, and in about four hours I recovered my senses.

"What I am now about to relate, may appear incredible; but I shall simply tell what I saw and felt. Although I was deprived of my natural senses, yet my spirit was permitted by God to behold and experience that which, I believe, few in the body ever did. My entrance into this blissful scene, as it appeared to me, was, that I rushingly emerged out of thick darkness into a most glorious city, the lustre of which as far outshone the noon-day sun, as the brightness of this transcends the rays of the moon.—This empyreal light illuminated even the darkness through which I seemed to urge my way, yet I found no impediment in looking with a rapturous tendency on this heavenly light. There was also some resemblance of a bottom or floor, like glass, but neither the city nor the bottom were of any material substance. The inhabitants were all in the form of men, arrayed in robes of the finest quality, from their necks down to their feet; yet they also appeared to me of no material substance. What I particularly observed was, that not one of these celestial bodies was under any degree of labour to walk—they all glided swiftly along, as if carried by the wind. This was my own case, clothed in the finest of linen, and conveyed with the like celerity.—No speech or language was needful there, as they were all one soul. The solemn, sacred joy, and uninterrupted peace I then possessed, all language fails me to point out. I had no imagination of evil, or any temptation thereto, but was completely happy.

"While those blessed spirits were performing their ærial course, one of them, about fifty yards off, turned round, and looked stedfastly at me.—We both suddenly stopped, and the extacies which proceeded from his countenance united us together as one. But on a sudden I lost all sense of this, and clearly apprehended my being brought again into a sorrowful world; the coming into which was as through a devouring ocean of blood and fire."

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *January* 24, 1812.

A wooden building near the Steam Mill, occupied as a cooper's shop, and owned by George Evans & Co. was yesterday morning just after day-light burnt to the foundation. The flames had progressed so rapidly before the citizens could be collected, that it was impossible to save any part of the building.

On the 11th inst. the President of the United States did approve and sign the act passed by Congress, for raising an additional military force of 25,000.

On Tuesday the 7th inst. the Steam Mill at Marietta was put in operation for the first time, and its success met the most sanguine expectation of the proprietors. It was built by William Green, of Zanesville, and is universally allowed, by good judges, to be of superior workmanship. The house is capacious, well constructed, and built altogether of hewn stone. It stands on the west bank of the Muskingum, about thirty rods from its confluence with the Ohio, and is easy of access by water at all seasons of the year. There is as yet but one pair of stones in operation, which were taken from the banks of Raccoon creek in the state of Ohio, and are said to be equal if not superior to the celebrated burrs. They will grind a bushel of grain in three minutes. The proprietors, Messrs. Gilman, Barber, Skinner, Fearing and Putnam, contemplate to attach to the mill a carding, spinning, and woolen factory.

It is said that Steam Mills of similar construction will be erected the ensuing summer in the towns of Steubenville, St. Clairsville and Cincinnati.

The road from Fort Hawkins to Fort Stoddart, through the Indian territory, is completed, and the troops are returning to their respective stations.—*Georgia Journal.*

The Quebec writers seem disposed to treat the designs of our govern-

vent on Canada, with contempt and laughter. "Great-Britain (observes one of them) is the greatest maritime power in existence—France the greatest military one—and the U. States is absolutely the meanest, by sea or by land." Such is their language while the danger is at a distance—but what will it be, when our "Army of Canada" is in motion and upon them.—*Salem. Gaz.*

Mr. Randolph submitted the following resolution to the House of Representatives of the United States. It will, at once, be seen, that Randolph's view was to ridicule the war-measures of the administration, and in this he was successful, for it greatly excited the sensibilities of the whole batch of democratic members.

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be authorised to employ the regular army of the United States, when not engaged in actual service, and when in his judgment the public interest will not thereby be injured, in the construction of roads, canals, or other works of public utility."

James Barbour Esq. Speaker of the House of Delegates,—is elected Governour or chief Magistrate of Virginia for one year.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Natchitoches on Red River, to his friend at Fort Columbus

"That belt of country between Rio Hondo and the Sabine, called neutral ground, has been so infested with robbers, thieves, and murderers, that no one was safe in travelling through it, without an armed escort. These Brigans have all been Americans, and some time ago were said to exceed 50 in number. Several robberies and Murders have been committed. The Spanish troops from Nacogdoches have made several incursions on this side the Sabine, and taken and plundered some parties of Spaniards of opposite politics on the neutral ground. Governor Claiborne has advised us to extend our civil authority to the Sabine.——A patrolling party returned yesterday, which had been sent from here to arrest some robbers——but could not find them.

"I have this morning had a visit from Colonel Manchack and col. Bernard, who arrived here yesterday with their attendants. They are Spanish gentlemen from beyound the River Grand (Rio Bravo) attached to the Republican or Revolutionary party, and delegated by the Republicans of two provinces to come into the United States for some supplies. Col. Bernard will remain, here for some time & endeavour to negociate with some American merchants for the delivery of certain articles at a place agreed on, at or near the mouth of the River Grand, where there is a deposit of money to pay for the articles so delivered They want Muskets. These gentlemen inform me, that Mexico, by the last information, was invested, by a large Republican army, under the command of General Ryan, and they had every reason to believe the city taken before this.—A gentlemen has this minute read me a letter he has just received from Trinity River, mentioning that accounts were received there of the fall of Mexico: that General Ryan had taken it, and that all communication was cut off between that city and Vera Crutz, and that Vera Crutz must also soon be taken. Colonels Manchack and Bernard and their party were pursued by Lieut Mosius and thirty five men, who overtook them at Bayon Pierre in the settlement——but with ten men only, they intimidated their pursuers by their bravery. Colonel Manchack, I believe, last night or this morning, received an invitation to return to Nacogdoches, and put himself at the head of the soldiery there, who would obey his orders against their present commander, capt. Domingo, an European, and go with him against all their out posts at present under European commanders.——There were lately 800 troops at Nacogdoches; many of whom it is said, have deserted to join the Republicans, as well as those at St. Antonio.

"Those two Colonels, with whom I have just had two hours conversation, have no doubt but the revolutionary party will succeed through all Spanish America.——They say, that their accounts from Chili and Peru are the same. That the republicans are in possession of the provinces of Montrey, New Leon, &c. with all the mines. They inform me, that there were four American gentlemen who managed the artillery in General Ryan's army, and sustain the highest reputation: one of whom was lately killed by a cannon ball. They do not distinctly recollect their names—but believe Smith and Patterson are two of them. Smith is brother to Lieut. Col. Smith of our army. Patterson is son of col. Patterson of Tennessee. They went into that country last year from St. Louis."

A Natchez paper, of the 21st of December, says, "We have been informed by a gentleman of the first respectability, that letters have been received at the cantonment, Washington, from Gen. Hampton, dated town of Mobile, &c. stating, that he had possession of all the country claimed by the United States, as far as the Perdido; and that an amicable arrangement had taken place between him and the Spanish authorities. It is further said, that all the troops in this neighbourhood, have been ordered immediately to march to Baton Rouge and Mobile.

On the 9th inst. Isaac Weaver, of Greene county, submitted the following resolutions to the Senate of this state. We believe that they will meet with the approbation of the *wise* men at Lancaster.—The sovereign people of Pennsylvania may, therefore, hold themselves in readiness to give their assent, in October next, to the call of a

CONVENTION.

Resolutions, devising a mode for ascertaining the will of the people of Pennsylvania, on the subject of calling a convention, to alter and amend certain parts of the constitution of 1790.

1 "All free governments are founded on the authority of the people, and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness."

2. "For the advancement of those ends, they have, at all times, an unalienable and indefeasible right, to alter, reform or abolish their government, in such manner as they may think proper."

3. With these principles in view, the rectitude of which can never be controverted by the friends of man—the people of Pennsylvania have viewed others in the constitution of 1790, in a very different light: not only as producing inconveniences, in some instances, but in others operating hostilely to liberty and the rights of man, and calling for redress.

4 The 5th section of the 1st article, provides that senators shall hold their seats for four years; putting it out of the power of the people, when their servants become unfaithful, to discharge them, as ought to be done, at the end of one.

5. By the 10th section of the 1st article, "The general assembly shall meet on the first Tuesday of December, in every year, unless sooner convened by the governor;" commencing business a few weeks previously, with some, to a period of devotion, and with others, of decent festivity, which has seldom failed of withdrawing the attention of the legislature from its duties, by a vacation; and which, by placing the meeing of the legislature, a few weeks later, could, prudently be avoided, without disadvantage to the people.

6 By the 22d section of the 1st article, the governor is empowered to stop the passage of any law, unless voted for, by two thirds of the members present in the legislature: thereby giving the unnatural power, to an executive officer, on all and any occasion, without hearing the debates, or the reasoning on the subject, to prevent the operation of the will of a majority of the people, expressed by their representatives.

7. By the 8th section of the 2d article, "The governor shall appoint all officers, whose offices are established by this constitution; or shall be established by law; and whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for"

8 By the 2d and 10th sections, of the 5th article, "The judges of the supreme court, of the several courts of common pleas, and the justices of the peace shall hold their offices during good behavour," and by the same sections, and the 3d section of the 4th article, the only remedy to remove any such officers, when corrupt or incapacitated, is by application to the legislature, in the form of an *address* or an *impeachment*.

9. However *convenient* it may be to vest the appointment of state and county judges in the governor, their number being comparatively few, and his acquaintance with the citizens presumably extensive; so as to enable him to make judicious selections; yet in respect to the justices of the peace, no governor can be so minutely acquainted with the people, in each township through the state, *as they are with themselves*; nor so able to fill the office to *their* satisfaction.

10. The removal of officers who are commissioned during good behaviour, *(or without limitation of time)* by an application to the legislature, has always been attended with great difficulty, delay and expense: and in many instances of abuse of power, the citizens have borne injury rather than seek redress, under difficulties that appeared insurmountable; and when, if the tenor of office had been for a short period, the exclusion of the officer would without expense to the state, or to the people, have been natural and easy.

11 Under principles contained in the foregoing texts, taken from the constitution, and their inconvenient operation, just *like cause and effect* may be discovered many of the political evils, which have been felt in Pennsylvania; existing at different periods, between the executive and legislative branches of the government, and between the people and their judicial officers.

12. "The citizens have frequently assembled together in a peaceable manner, to consult for their common good, and coolly deliberated upon the evils which existed," and some have heretofore applied to the legislature by petition and remonstrance for redress. In different parts of the state they have personally given instructions to their representatives, to use every fair and honorable means to obtain a reform of the constitution, and make that instrument better accord with the spirit of free government

13. But as the constitution of 1790 only recognizes the right of the people to "alter, reform or abolish their form of government," without prescribing a mode whereby it shall be done, or the will of the people known; and as every reform in government should commence, be carried on and completed with the consent of a majority of the people, it becomes necessary that a mode should be laid down, by which that consent can be fully known. Therefore,

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, That it be recommended to the people, to give a vote at the general election, to be held on the seond Tuesday of October next; to be received and counted by the same officers, in the same manner, and under the same laws, rules and regulations that members of the state legislature are voted for: declaring on the tickets, whether they will have "A CONVENTION," or "No CONVENTION," which convention shall be called for the purpose of placing the following amendments, *and no others*, in the constitution of this commonwealth; excluding therefrom those principles only which shall thereby be altered, amended or supplied, viz.

1 Senators shall be elected for one year only.

2 The general assembly shall meet at least once in every year; and such meeting shall be on the second Monday in January next succeeding their election, unless a different day shall be appointed by law, or unless sooner convened by the governor.

3. The governor shall not have power to negative a bill, but if he shall believe its passage improper shall, as at present directed by the constitution, return it to the legislature with his objections annexed; and if repassed by a majority of the members elect in each branch, it shall become a law.

4. The judges of the supreme court, and the presidents and the associate judges of the courts of common pleas, shall be commissioned for, and continue in office seven years, if they shall so long behave themselves well.

5. The justices of the peace shall be elected by the people in such convenient districts as are or shall be fixed by law; and their number in the state limited by the legislature. They shall continue in office 5 years, if they shall so long behave themselves well.

6. The third legislature to be elected subsequently to the adoption of the foregoing amendments, and every tenth legislature to be elected thereafter forever, shall have power to make amendments to this constitution, which, when adopted by the next succeeding legislature, shall become a part of the constitution of this commonwealth.

MANUFACTURE OF MOROCCO LEATHER AND SHOES,

AT LINN, (Massachusetts.)

Perhaps the town of Nahan and Linn in Massachusetts, exceeds all places in the United States for the manufacture of shoes. In the course of the year one thousand eight hundred and eleven, nearly one million pair of women's shoes were made by the industrious inhabitants. They are formed of domestic sheep and foreign goat skins, dressed in Morocco fashion.—The former are risen to great value in shoe making business. The pelt of a sheep, but a few years ago was not worth more from 6 to 9 cents. They now bring from 40 to 50—and when finished for making the neatest shoes and slippers, is valued at two dollars and a quarter: a price as great as the entire animal, meat, wool and all, used formerly to bring.

English Morocco was brought into America in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, by Ebenezer Breed. It was then difficult to persuade the cordwainers of New-York and Philadelphia to work it up into shoes. At that time, florentines, sattinets & silks were chiefly in vogue for ladies wear. But, at length, Morocco took a run, and became so fashionable, that considerable quantities were imported from England to supply the home demand.

Domestic manufactories of Morocco were begun about 1796 or 1797; and have progressed in such a manner, that there is no occasion whatever for the imported material. Indeed the whole union is now supplied with Morocco shoes, entirely of domestic manufacture.

Extract of a letter dated Fredericktown, 29th December, 1811.

"As you well know, Messrs Taney and Thomas of this place were the counsel of General Wilkinson on the late trial before the court martial here—both of these gentlemen had been greatly influenced by the clamours of the prejudiced persons against the general and for years past never hesitated to express their opinions to his disadvantage. But upon a full inspection of the evidence produced, so perfect was their conviction of the general's innocence, that at the close of the trial, when the general tendered them a fee—"No (they replied) we can accept none, without knowing general Wilkinson, and with intentions correct, we fear we may have heretofore done gen. Wilkinson much harm; if we have served him now it is a sort of remuneration, and therein we find our reward In these gentlemen we find an example of magnanimity and disinterestedness rarely met with and well worth example."

WINTER.

A *Season for remembering the Poor.*

"NOW winter is come, with his cold chilling breath,
And the verdure has dropp'd from the trees;
All nature seems touch'd by the finger of death,
And the streams are beginning to freeze
When wanton young lads o'er the river can slide,
And Flora attends us no more;
When in plenty you sit by a good fire side,
Sure you ought to remember the Poor."

"When the cold feather'd snow does in plenty descend,
And whiten the prospect around;
When the keen-cutting winds from the north shall attend,
Hard chilling & freezing the ground:
When the hills and the dales are all candied with white,
When the rivers congeal to the shore,
When the bright twinkling stars shall proclaim a cold night,
Then remember the state of the Poor!"

"When the poor harmless hare may be trac'd to the wood
By her footsteps indented in snow;
When the lips and the fingers are starting with blood;
When the marksmen a fowl shooting go;
When the poor robin redbreast approaches the cot,
And icicles hang at the door;
When the bowl smokes with something reviving and hot,
That's the time to remember the Poor!"

"When a thaw shall ensue, and the waters encrease,
And the rivers all insolent grow;
When the fishes from prison obtain a release;
When in danger the travellers go;
When the meadows are hid with the proud swelling flood;
When the bridges are useful no more,
When in health you have every thing that is good,
Can you murmur to think on the Poor?'

PHILADELPHIA January 11.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated December, 30—"Poor Madison is trembling in his place, and all his Jerusalem with him. A star from the east has made its appearance in town, which has occasioned him more trouble than that of old did to Herod and the Jews—he will not be president again so—says the prophet!

"You seem to understand the *supposed deep game* they are playing here—which I call shallow. No one pretends that war is the object, or that men will be raised, or frigates built. The only hopes entertained is that the orders in council will be repealed, and that thereby poor M. will be relieved from the noose which Bona has so craftily wound round his delicate neck

"There appears to be some prospect of this, as the executive have engaged many federalists to write to their friends in England to use their influence to have them taken off. Some pretend there will be a second E——ne arrangement, but this I do not believe. But nothing can save M. and Co. from disgrace, but the repeal of those cursed orders."

[*From the Boston Palladium, Jan.* 7.]

FROM GIBRALTER.

Our Gibralter papers contains an official account of the fall of Saguntum to the French general Suchet. The Spanish commander is blamed. It denies that the Spanish army received a ruinous defeat the day previous, although it acknowledges they were unfortunate, but "the reverse does not render them more confident of being able to repel the invasion." In Suchet's summons, as printed at Gibraltar, he only mentions taking 3 standards, 20 pieces, 1400 prisoners, and 2 Generals, in the battle of Oct. 25.

After taking Saguntum, the French marched under the walls of Valencia

The yellow fever continued to prevail at Carthagena, Old Spain, Oct. 26 and over all the villages in the province of Murcia. In the town of Murcia 6000 persons had died. Alicant was free from it.

An indiscreet manifesto of the Spanish General Lardizabal published at Cadiz, appears to have caused much agitation in the cortes, and to have been calculated to produce dissensions between the British and Spaniards The cortes were proceeding to compleat a constitution for Spain

A commission of the cortes has been appointed to try the ex-Regent Lardizabal. Some of the sitting of the cortes have been very boisterous, and large crouds have collected round their place of meeting. A. M. Valiente was conveyed on board a ship, apparently to protect him from the populace.

Algesiras, Nov. 7.—The Spanish Gen. Ballesteros obtained a victory on the 5th over the French Gen. Semele who was at Bornot with 2800 men.—The French had a number killed and wounded. Among the former the commanding officer of the 16th regiment. We have taken some artillery, all their ammunition, many horses and mules, muskets, knapsacks, and made many prisoners. Some of our soldiers got 1000 dollars, as their share of the specie taken. Our troops continue to advance.

TREASURER'S SALES.

PURCHASERS are earnestly requested to call for their deeds—and those gentlemen who assumed payment of taxes on certain lands advertised for Sale on the 5th of August last, will please to call and make payment.

A list of taxes and costs, remaining unpaid, will be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection on the 1st day of February next.

GEORGE COCHRAN.

Pittsburgh, January 21, 1812.

THE PIONEER.

GENTLEMEN holding subscription papers for "*THE PIONEER*," will please return them to S. ENGLES and Co. Printers, Pittsburgh, as the work will be commenced without further delay.

January 14. 1812.

Came to the place whereon the subscriber lives, near the Franklin road, about one mile from Pittsburgh, a grey Mare with a sucking Colt The Mare is about 14 hands high, has had her thigh broke, and he hignd ex very crooked, has a very long tail, which has never been docked. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JONATHAN PRATT.

Allegheny county, January 17. 1812.

A NEW SONG,

Price 6 *Cents.*

Composed by DENNIS LOUGHEY,

ON the BATTLE lately fought on the Wabash, between the Troops under the Command of Governor Harrison, and the Indians under the controul of the Shawanese Prophet—To be had of the Author, opposite the Bank, in Second Street.

Pittsburgh, January 20, 1812.

CASH.

THREE SHILLINGS for Rye, and Two Shillings and Nine Pence for shelled Corn, per bushel, will be given in Cash, at the Steam Mill.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

Pittsburgh, January 8, 1812

N. B. The usual price of Four Shillings and Six Pence per bushel, will still be given for good Wheat.

AARON HEART,

GUNSMITH.

CARRIES on that business, in all its various branches, at the corner of Front and Wood Streets He has constantly on hand a variety of Rifles, Fowling Pieces, &c. and can supply those who may require any particular pattern, at the shortest notice.

Guns repaired expeditiously and with care

Pittsburgh, January 8, 1812.

LAND TO LET,

Adjoining Pittsburgh.

THE subscriber will let about 12 acres of land, in good order for cultivation. Also, about 15 acres well calculated for pasture or garden. Likewise a dwelling house and garden, with a good seat for a still house. Possession may be had on the first of April next. For terms apply to *Watson & Downing*, Market Street, or to the subscriber on Grant's Hill

ANDREW WATSON.

January 6, 1812.

Came to the farm of the subscriber in Pitt township, Alleghany county, near the four mile bridge, about the 15th of November last, a well set reddish brown COW, about 9 years old, has a star in her forehead, and some white on her flanks and tail, small horns, both ears cropt, and a hole in the right one. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away

MOSES HERBERT.

January 7, 1812.

A Teacher Wanted,

A PERSON of good moral character, well qualified to teach an English School, reading grammatically, writing, arithmetic, and geography, is wanted in this place, to whom a liberal and fixed salary will be given by the year, and paid quarterly. Application may be made to the Postmaster in Brownsville, (Pa.) No one need offer himself without good recommendations of his character and qualifications

Brownsville, (Pa.) Dec. 20, 1811. 7t.

About the latter end of October last, a stray Mare and Colt came to the farm of the subscriber, adjoining to John Irwin, of Brush Hill, in North Huntington township, and after repeated trespassing, he was obliged to take them up as strays The Mare is of a small size, a bright bay, without either mark or brand, and about 8 or 9 years old. The Colt about 6 months old, and of an iron roan colour The owner is requested to come and take them away, and make satisfaction for their keeping.

ISAAC BENNETT.

North Huntington township,
Westmoreland county, December 20, 1811.

RAGS

The highes price in Cash given for clean linnen and cotton rags, at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

ANTHONY BEELEN,

Has just opened a general assortment of

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, INDIA AND AMERICAN

GOODS,

A handsome variety of Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware
Gold and Silver Epaulets, and other articles in the Military line
Carpeting and Paper Hanging
New Music and Musical Instruments of various kinds.
Cotton and Wool Cards,
A quantity of P. Rico and Laguira Coffee
Muscovada, Havanna and India Sugar.
Spanish, Bengal and Batavia Indigo
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas.
FF & FFF Brandywine Powder, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 27, 1811.

FOR SALE

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, containing 459 acres, situate on Brush creek, in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camps, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin. Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col James O'Hara, and others. Also, a Tract of Donation Land, in the 31 district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of William Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M. James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers.

HENRY NOBLE,
GEORGE WALLACE.

August 30, 1811. tf.

ORIGINAL

FAMILY MEDICINES,

Prepared with the greatest care and attention

By MICHAEL LEE & Co.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, or asthmas, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard.

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Lee's Tooth-ache Drops.

Which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Corn-Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Restorative Powder.

For the teeth and gums.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache

The Indian Vegetable Specific.

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietors, No 98, Pitt Street, Baltimore; and BARLOW, FOSTER & Co. next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be given, by the proprietors.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

N B. At the places of sale may be had (gratis) pamphlets containing recent and extraordinary cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted

---

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,

FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Percer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23, 1811.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

Howard Street, Baltimore,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner.

Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of Land containing 283 acres and allowance, on the Franklin road, 15 miles from Pittsburgh, the same tract on which John Fowler, Esq. now lives, there are 60 acres under good fence, an orchard containing 150 apple, and 200 peach trees, about 10 acres of good timothy, a double barn 60 feet long, and a good cabin.

On payment of one-third in cash, reasonable time will be given for the remainder. Inquire of *JOHN FOWLER*, on the premises, or of *MAGNUS M. MURRAY*, Pittsburgh.

October 29, 1811. 6t

NOTICE TO DISTILLERS.

DISTILLERS in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, that are disposed to embrace Pharis Bernard's highly improved method of distilling spirituous liquors from grain or fruit, can obtain patent rights by applying to the subscriber, next door to Messrs. T. and J. Cromwell's Warehouse in Pittsburgh.

The principal advantages arising from Bernard's improvement are, the trifling expence of erecting distilleries, a saving of one half the labour and fuel—by getting more liquor from the same quantity of grain, and of a far superior quality.

REUBEN NEAL.

N B. Two or three smart active lads, wanted as appnentices to the Button and Tin business. Apply as above.

August 26 tf

NAIL MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber having lately removed from Wheeling to Pittsburgh, informs the public, that he has commenced manufacturing all sorts of

Wrought and Cut Nails,

BRADS AND SPRIGS,

on the west side of Wood Street, second door from the corner of Front Street, opposite *Mr Robinson's Warehouse*; where he intends keeping a general assortment for sale, and hopes, from a long practical knowledge of the business, to be able to give satisfaction to all those who may please to favour him with their custom.—Orders will be particularly attended to, and the utmost despatch used.

DAVID IRWIN.

October 5, 1811.

N B. Two or three apprentices are wanted. Boys from 12 to 14 years of age would be preferred. None need apply but those who can come well recommended.

☞ BROWNSVILLE STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western Country!

Morris Truman & Co.

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T. & J. CROMWELL'S, Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 dollars the faggot for *Crowley*.

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Barr Iron

BEST green Havanna segars in kegs heads and barrels
New rice in tierces
Old Jamaica rum in barrels
Holland gin in do
Country gin of excellent quality in do.
Cogniac brandy
Old hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas

FOR SALE,

At the Store in front of the Distillery, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, at a low rate for cash or approved endorsed notes at 90 days. Whiskey will also be taken in payment for the above articles at a liberal price.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811.

PATENT SHOT.

300olbs. Patent Shot,

Just received and for Sale, by

ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1811.

The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two-hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield-street, extending from Third Street to a ten feet alley.—A plan of the lots, and the terms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood street.

John Woods
John Wilkins } *Managers*
Isaac Craig

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED

And for Sale at the Bookstore of

PATTERSON & HOPKINS,

(Price 75 Cents.)

A NARRATIVE

Of the proceedings of the Judicatories of the Reformed Church in North-America, relative to the

REV DAVID GRAHAM.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 7, 1811. tf

Thomas Humphreys & Co.

No. 317, Market street,

Philadelphia,

Have for Sale a large and complete assortment of

Queensware, Glass and China.

Orders from Country Merchants put up n the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

FOR SALE.

A Plantation of the first quality, containing 410 acres, which has part of Fawcett's town laid out on it, and is now a post town. This place is in Columbiana county, state of Ohio, about 4 miles below the mouth of Little Beaver, on the Ohio river. There are about 40 acres cleared on it under good cultivation; a good grist mill in complete order, a handsome seat for a saw mill, and abundance of good timber. There is a dwelling house on it, with a barn and still house, and one of the best and largest sugar camps that is to be found on the Ohio. An indisputable title will be given. Any person wishing to purchase, may see the property by applying to Mr. Johnston, tenant on it, and the terms of sale will be made known by

JEREMIAH BARKER.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1811.

J. T. TURNER,

From the State of New-York.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladie and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that h has opened a Room, four doors north of

Mr. M'CULLOUGH'S INN,

sign of the Golden Keys, in Wood street, where he proposes cutting profiles, painting likeneses, painting and lettering signs, drawing maps, and prospective drawing of machinery, &c. &c. and will, if required, teach the art of drawing and painting.

Pittsburgh, December, 8 1811.

COPPER & TIN WARE MANUFACTORY

GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Copper Smith and Tin Plate Worker.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the corner Market and Front Streets, to his house in Front Street, between C. Cowan's Ware-house and the Post-Office, where he now manufactures

COPPER AND TIN WARES

of every description, as usual. He returns his thanks to those who have patronised him heretofore, and hopes by his punctuality and attention to business he will merit a continuance of their favours,

Pittsburgh, August 26, 1811.

Coughs and Colds

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Catarrhs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

THOUSANDS are too well acquainted with the nature and effects of empirical medicines daily offered for the cure of the above complaints. Dear bought experience has taught them that oily or heating medicines, joined with strong opiates, (or sleepy drugs) repeated doses of which flatter and deceive the patient for the present, by procuring momentary ease; experience, I say, has taught thousands that the common opiates and balsamics, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in their most distressing symptoms; that they load the stomach and impair the digestion; inflame the whole system, increase the difficulty of breathing, and excite fever. But the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects.—A *SINGLE TRIAL* will prove that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration; that it dislodges and evacuates the tough, viscid phlegm, or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the acrimonious humour, which irritate the lungs, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms are of course effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicines which weaken the constitution and give strength to the disorder, for the sake of moderating for the present, some of its painful effects.

To Parents who have Children afflicted with the Hooping Cough

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted a sovereign remedy at one application

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last 10 years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

HAMILTON'S

Worm Destroying Lozenges.

This medicine, which is innocent and mild, as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, or the most delicate pregnant lady, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels, removing whatever is foul or offensive within, particularly that slimy humour from whence worms and many fatal disorders proceed.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, asthmatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face and neck, etc.

Dr. HAMILTON'S

GRAND RESTORATIVE.

Which the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief,, and permanent cure of various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any distructive intemperance the unskiful or excessive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyings in, &c.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

Celebrated for evacuating superfluous bile, and preventing its morbid secretion—removing obstinate costiveness—restoring and amending the appetite—producing a free perspiration, thereby preventing colds, fevers, etc. and esteemed a valuable preventative of the yellow fever.

HAHN'S GENUINE EYE-WATER

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident; speedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes; never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening to a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of sight.*

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instance.

A fresh supply of the above Genuine Medicines, are just received and for sale (only) by

ANTHONY BEELEN,

Pittsburgh.

RAGS

The highes price in Cash given for clean linnen and cotton rags, at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing 239 acres, situate on Street's run, within two hundred perches of the Monongahela river, and within six miles of Pittsburgh, on which there is an orchard, grist mill, saw mill, with other improvements, and an unimproved mill seat. Its vicinity to Pittsburgh and the river, independent of every other consideration, renders it advantageous to the purchaser. For terms apply at my Office in Pittsburgh.

JOHN M'DONALD, Jr.

November 20, 1811.

TO LET.

A HOUSE and STORE,

Situate in Wood-street, between Second and Third-Streets, at present occupied by Mr. *Christian Latshaw.*

The house is commodious, and the stand for business equal to any in Pittsburgh.

Also to Let,

A small BRICK HOUSE

in Second-street, near Wood-Street, for further particulars enquire of

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh Jan. 9, 1811. tf.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

Franklin Head Bookstore,

Have on hand the following valuable BOOKS:

M'CALLA'S Sermons, 2 vols.
Warburton's principles of natural and revealed Religion, 2 vols.
Horne's commentary on the book of Psalms, 2 vols.
Memoirs of Dr. Watts and Dr. Doddridge
Wallin's Lectures on primitive Christianity
A theoretic explanation of the science of Sanctity, by Thomas Fessenden.
Mason on Self-knowledge
Smith's Sacred Mirror; or a compendious view of Scripture History
A clue to Religious Truth, by the Rev. Wm. Derke
Scott's vindication of the divine inspiration of the Scriptures
The posthumous pieces of the Rev. John William de la Flechere
Wesley's Sermons
The power of Grace illustrated, by Wm Cooper
Rees's Medical Guide
Medical Repository, 11 vols.
Bell's Surgery, 4 vols.
Cullen's Materia Medica
Barton's Philadelphia Medical and Physical Journal
A short history of the British Empire, from May 1792 to the close of the year 1793
History of the destruction of the Helvetic Union and Liberty, by J. Mallet Dupan
Essay on Irish Bulls, by Richard Edgeworth and Maria Edgeworth
Memoirs of Gen. Wilkinson, in 2 vols. in which Burr's conspiracy is exposed
The Dyer's Assistant, in the art of dying wool and woolen goods
Adam's Roman Antiquities
Kennet's do do.
Potter's Antiquities of Greece, 2 vols.
The Parents Friend, or extracts from the principle on education, from the time of Montaigne to the present day, methodized and arranged, with observations and notes, by the editor, 2 vols.
The Friend of Youth, from the French of M. Berquin, 2 vols.
Goldsmith's Essays, 2 vols.
Poems
Seneca's Morals
The World, a periodical work, 4 vols.
Lyrical Ballads
Select Poems
Peasant's Tale, or Rural Poem.
Saul, a poem by Southey
Joan of Acre
Shenstone's Essays
Prince de Ligne
Rural Philosophy
Clarkson on Slavery
portraiture of Quarkerism, 3 vols.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

EICHBAUM & SON, at their Wire Drawing and Glass Cutting Manufactory, Pittsburgh, will take 5 or 6 Apprentices to the wire drawing business; likewise 3 or 4 to the glass cutting. The importance of a knowledge in either of the above trades is obvious to every one. Boys from 12 to 15 years of age will be preferred; none but of good moral character and respectable connections.

November 27, 1811. tf.

CRAMER, SPEAR, & EICHBAUM

Franklin Head Bookstore,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,

DISCOURSE

Introductory to a course of Lectures on

Chemistry;

Including a view of the Subject, And utility of that Science. Delivered at Pittsburgh, the 6th of November, 1811.

By F. AIGSTER, M. D.

To which is added,

A SYLLABUS

Of a course of Lectures on *CHEMISTRY.*

Just Received,

Nos. 29, 30 and 31, of Rees's Cyclopædi

Came to the farm of the subscriber, on Grant's Hill, some time ago, a black and white STEER, about 4 or 5 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ANDREW WATSON.

January 6, 1812.

Came the subscriber's, living in Pitt township, Allegheny county, near the mouth of Turtle creek, adjoining Braddock's Field, a small red and white COW, supposed to be about 5 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ADAM BLACK.

Deeember 12, 1811,